Abridero, sjacito, hiberta, abarloata, laufwere shar

THE GREER COUNTY DISPUTE.

Interesting Work to Defence of the Federal

Government's Claim,

From the Washington Post.

ple who turn up their noses at scientific inves-

general Government, get a set back when ad

practical questions that but for their re

nology have been working up testimony or

of dollars in dispute between the genera

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- All eyes are fastened on the Senate. The country is awaiting its action with breathless interest. Farmer, mehanic, and manufacturer are touched by its Striff schedule. By the action of the House the plack of the National Democratic platform of a tariff for revenue only was discarded and the income tax plank of the Populists substituted. The Senate has it in its power to diseard the Populist plank and substitute the Democratic plank. Everybody is longing for a sight at its Tariff bill. While standing in the present and awaiting the future, it is well enough to glance at the past.

The scenes attending the passage of the bill in the House recalled scenes on inauguration Nothing like it has been seen since the day that James G. Blaine delivered his eulogy on Garfield. The corridors and galleries were arowded so that the members had great diffi culty in entering and leaving the House. Ladies and prominent men from all parts of the country crowded each other on the floor. All arteous members resigned their seats while Reed, Crisp, and Wilson agitated the atmosphere with their eloquence. All visitors were required to leave the floor when the vote was en. The Capitol police were powerless in the face of the multitude, and the District police were summoned to keep it in motion.

There were no such scenes when the McKin. ley bill, the Mills bill, and the Morrison bill were passed by the House. Of course public interest was great, and the galleries were packed; but the work did not seem to strike as deep down into the heart of the country as the work on the Wilson bill. When the debate on the Mills and Morrison bills closed, the galleries were packed with those incited there by euriosity. As the Senate was Republican the people know that if these bills passed the liouse they would be killed in the Senate.

With the Wilson bill it was different. Those whose personal interests were affected thronged to the Capitol-workingmen and manufacturers. The Senate was Democratic and a Democratic President slept in the White House. Some sort of a bill was sure to pass both branches of the Government and to receive the signature of the Executive. Its general tenure was almost sure to be shaped by the action of the House.

The Morrison bill was considered in the Forty-ninth Congress under the general rule and without any special order. There was no limit to debate. Everybody had an opportunity to offer amendments, and the bill ran its natural course, like a river purling to the sea. There was no caucus upon it. The Mills bill was also considered under the general rule. After it had been framed, however. It was submitted to a Democratic caucus. There each Democrat laid the interests of his constituents before his fellow members, and the bill was changed to meet their views, due regard being paid to the interests of all. The debate lasted some months. There were very few amendments on the Democratic side of the House, because what was wanted had been considered in caucus. The Republicans had full swing with their amendments, and the bill finally passed the House by nearly a party vote.

The Mckinley bill was the first tariff measure shoved through the House under a special order from the Committee on Rules. It was a lever for business first adopted by Tom Reed's Congress. It required more than one special order, however, to send it to the Senate. A patient hearing had been given by the Commitee on Ways and Means to manufacturers and all others interested in the bill. The committee, like the present Ways and Means Committee, revised the bill after it had been reported to the House and placed upon the calendar.

The special order allowed a week for general debate and two weeks for the consideration of the bill by paragraphs under a one-minute graphs did not work well. If the committee had an amendment to any paragraph, it was the first offered when the paragraph was read. After that Tom, Dick, and Harry came in. If the committee had no amendment to the paragraph. Tom. Dick, and Harry came in anyhow. The result was that when half of the time allotted for the consideration of the bill had passed, not more than fifteen pages had been itself had about 300 amendments to offer. As they were scattered along through the bill they were scattered along through the bill they were scattered along through the bill from stem to stern, a new special order was made. It stopped the reading of the bill by baragraphs, and gave the committee authority to offer its amendments one by one, to the exclusion of all other amendments. Even this order did not accomplish the work intended. When the time set down for the passage of the bill arrived, over a hundred of the committee amendments were shut out, the House not having had time to consider them. Thus the bill was sent to the Senate misshapen and half made up. The Senate changed it in many particulars, and the real Mckinley bill was formulated in Committee of Conference. The report of the Conference Committee was finally adopted by both Houses, the bill received the signature of the President, and became a law. The present House has profited by the experience of its predecessor with the Mckinley bill. The Wilson bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means early in the regular session and went upon the calendar. The committee had ostensibly closed its hearings on bept. 23. From that time down, however, favored ones were let in until the bill passed the House. Change upon change was determined upon.

Under the special order the bill was not read

ever, favored ones were let in until the bill passed the House. Change upon change was determined upon.

Under the special order the bill was not read by paragraphs. The committee offered its amendments when and where it pleased. It had the preference in amending its work. After it had finished its amendment, some members loudly fancied that they would have an exportunity to offer amendments to improve it. They did not believe that the Ways and Means consolidated within itself all the revenue wisdom in the House. The work of the committee had not been revised in caucus, and all were anxious to have an opportunity to revise it in the open House.

The income tax feature, under the action of the committee, was to stand or fall by itself, its friends, however, evidently fearing that they would not have an opportunity to offer it as an amendment in open House, secured a raucus and reversed the action of the committee. There was a hot time in the caucus. The committee would probably have been sustained if some of the Democratio opponents to the bill itself had not voted with the income tax men. They desired to fasten the internal revenue feature upon it so as to make it mbre distanteful to some of their fellows. Their wishes. They were unable to secure the year and mays on a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to report a tariff for revenue cally. The income tax feature would have been adopted even if every Republican who relused to vote had voted with those opposed to it.

refused to vote had voted with those opposed to it.

As was the case in the McKinley bill, the committee on Ways and Means used up all the time in securing a vote upon their own amendments. No time was left for individual amendments by different members of Congress sating them to try and amend the bill in certain particulars. They had promised to do so I opportunity appeared, but none was offered, the bill went out of the Committee of the Whole into open House, the Committee of the Whole into open House, the Committee on wars and Means alone having an opportunity to amend it. In two instances their amendments were turned down, diamonds and sugar, do, unlike the Mckinley bill, the Wilson bill cost to the Senate a finished product. Those members of the House who failed to secure the consideration of any amendments to it have transferred their attentions to the Senate. The bill went through the House with a arga and enthusiastic majority. Its fate in the senate is problematical. At least two-thirds arga and enthusiastic majority, its fate in the senate is problematical. At least two-thirds of the Domocrats in the House who had expressed themselves as bitterly opposed to it with an income tax amondment, and had obselly asserted that they would vote against a weakened when the linal struggle came, and voted for it.

Those were amusing scenes in the debate on the wilson bill, but none as amusing as when

As welkened when the final struggie came, and voted for it.

There were amusing scenes in the debate on the Wilson bill, but none as amusing as when serry Simpson sulled out a shoddy cost and passed an exordium upon it. It was rent in these alies the cost of many colors, and divided among the brethren. In the Fiftieth coatress a rich scene occurred during the strock of Major Meninies against the Mills He said that he represented a district comprising some two hundred thousand psoble a large majority of them being working-men. He had never heard a complaint from one of them that their clothes were too high.

Has any scullaman on this floor met with men account in the had been allered to the men and the men account of men and several men account of the men and the men account in the men account in the district? he shouled there is no men account of the men account in the men account of the men a

did sot buy them of me," he replied, in suswer to Mr. Hekinley's question.

No," replied Major McKinley, "let us see; let us examins the matter."

He threw open the lid of his desk and produced a bundle containing a suit of clothes, which he opened and displayed amid great laughter, It was a suit bought of Leopold Morse's firm in Boston. Its cost was just \$10. Mr. McKinley read the bill of sale, and the House was convulsed, It had been asserted by Dersocrats that such a suit could not be hought for less than \$20, \$10 of it being due to the tariff.

Mr. Morse made no reply. His partners in

House was convuised. It had been asserted by Democrats that such a suit could not be hought for less than \$20, \$10 of it being due to the tariff.

Mr. Morse made no reply. His partners in Boston, however, reading the report in the newspapers, had the suit advertised in the House spapers, had the suit advertised in the House for the telegraphes as the "McKinley suit." Intending to make a great deal of capital out of the incident. The next morning when Mr. Morse aw the advertisement he was greatly rolled. He telegraphed to Boston ordering the suivertisement out of the paper, and telling his partners to change the name of the suit. The name was changed, but the suit was known in Boston for years alterward as the "McKinley suit," much to Mr. Morse's charrin.

The final scene on the floor of the House before the passage of the Wilson bill will become historic. It is worth the brush of some great artist. The great speech of Tom Reed, the equally chaborate effort of Speaker Criso, and the surprisingly eloquent address of Mr. Wilson aroused the members to an enthusiasm never before seen in a tariff fight. The scene was more than extraordinary, it demonstrated the signal leadership of the frail ittle gentleman from West Virginia, worn to skin and bone by his exertions, and harassed night and day for months. His innal effort fully justified the unprecedented enthusiasm of his Heutenants. They holsted him upon their shoulders, despite his protest, and earried him up the aisle to the cloak room amid wild cheers, where he received the congratulations of his friends. No Amorican statesman has ever achieved a greater triumph.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

FROM RACE COURSE TO CONGRESS, Congressman Curits Tells His Experience as a Jockey in the Wild West.

From the Washington Post. Few who listened to Representative Curtis of Topeka make his masterly detence of Kansas against the imputations of the calamity how ers during the recent tariff discussion would suppose that seven years of his early boyhood were spent in the saddle as a jockey.

I have ridden some of the fastest races in the West," he said to a Post reporter a few days ago. "I was reared by my grandmother, who owned a good string of horses, and in 1800 I took to the saddle as the natural result of being connected with a stable of race horses. From that year until 1876 never a race season passed that I didn't have my full share of the excitement. I travelled the Western States, riding races in Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, and Texas, and I had got such a

share of the excitement. I travelled the Western States, riding races in Kansas, Missouri,
Colorado, and Texas, and I had got such a
reputation as a rider that I was engaged for a
big Kentucky stable, and would have gone
East but for my grandmother.

"It was in 1876, My grandfather had been
dead several years, when one Sunday afternoon, while we were at Topeka, after a week's
racing, I went to the house where my grandmother lived, intending to go to Kansas City
the next day and join the stable of Kentucky
thoroughbreds. I had made considerable
money, and used to spend it for clothes
and for schooling when the race season
was over. As I called on my grandmother
she begged me to give up horse racing
and take a thorough course of schooling. I
don't know how it was. The thought had
never entered my head before, but I got
to thinking the matter over and suddenly
made up my mind that my grandmother was
right. I went back to the fair grounds and
told Phil Giliman, now the well-known Chicago
starter, that I was going to quit horse racing
and go to school. He thought it was a good
idea, but said he would not engage a jockey
for a few days to take my place, as he felt sure
I would change my mind and join him in time
to ride the next big race. He was mistaken in
his conclusions, however, for I started to
school the next day and never stooped until
in 1879, when I completed my course. As soon
as I had done this I entered a law office in
Topeka, and from that time to this I have had
nothing more to do with horses.

"You want to know something about my experience as a jockey? Well, for one thing, I
rode the celebrated Western racer, Little
Casino, probably the fastest and certainly the
best known horse in the West. Then I rode
Tilden, probably the fastest and certainly the
best known horse in the West. Then I rode
Tilden probably the fastest dual-fmile horse in
the United States, and Beecher, the famous
two-mile horse is not be well and to be
down the leaf, as I knew we would be. I was
so that bob would win, whether

PUT YOUR HEAD TO THE ENGINE.

A Wideawake Sleeping-car Porter Tells "How will you have your feet?" the porter

asked in a Wagner car coming from Buffalo. "Feet to the engine," said the passenger. "If you travel much you'll have your head put next to the engine," said the colored man. "No," said the passenger. "I am afraid there might be a collision, and then I'd be thrown with all my weight against my head." The

porter chuckled.
"I beg pardos, boss," said he, "but I notice dat all de railroad men has their heads put toward de engino-and all the commercial travellers also. The biggest arguments is in favor ain't many head-on collisions. There's more danger of a rear-end collision. The reason is that every passenger train has its own right of way, and runs regularly every night, and is coked out for by all the the trains that's running ahead of it. Therefore the most danger is from something behind which don't know when we have stopped or broke something and which runs into us unexpectedly. There ain't any one looking out for any kind of collisions. cause when they come it matters mighty little which end you're putting forward-your head for 'em from behind-I'm a-telling you."

'Any more arguments?" "Got plenty more arguments, boss. You don't want to sleep with your feet toward the engine, because if you do the draught through the car blows right agin your head, and when it gets cold at night your head and chest are exposed. Put your head toward the engine and you feel cool without gitting in no draught. It's just the same way in summer. If you

and you feel cool without gitting in no draught. It's just the same way in summer. If you sleep with your feet toward the engine you can't have your windows open, with the screen in 'em. without getting the wind and fine dust right in your face, whereas if you sleep with your head to the engine you get the cool air and no draught and dust.

"Is that all you know?"

"No, beas: I hain't told you the biggest argument yet why you should have your head on made up toward the locometive. The most serious thing et all is the circulation of the blood in your body. You been having your feet made up toward the engine, eh? Welt, I recken you don't never sleep very well in the cars, do you? Your night's rea is usually broken, ain't it? Well, sir, ismme make up your head to the engine an'you'd sleep like you was a baby. Dat's because the motion of the train is so strong and steady that it sends all your blood towart the end that's furthest from the engine. Fut your feet to the engine and silvour blood towart the end that's furthest from the engine. Fut your lees to the engine and silvour blood trushess straight to your head and your blood rushes straight to your head and your blood rushes straight to your head and rest like a child.

"Fut my head toward the engine and sto talking, will you?"

"Is, sir, all right, sir, anything you say."

Is lace of half an hour. Then a voice from between curtains. It addresses the porter. Solomon: Diogenes, porter! Any arguments as to what part of a train is the middle of the middle oar on the side furthest from the other track.

"Good algate Clears."

THE NAVY CIPHER CODE.

A GOVERNMENT BOOK WHICH IS NOT DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE PEOPLE.

How the Messages from the Chief of the Navy are Seat to Various Parts of the World-The Code to Complete and Diff. ents to Beetpher-Most of the Trouble Comes from Telegraphic Mistakes-The State Department Uses the Navy Code.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-The Navy Department has a book which, unlike most Govern-ment publications, is guarded with great care from the scrutiny of all persons, except those who hold close official relations to the Secre tary of the Navy. The words, printed in parallel columns, are nothing more than a combination of letters, so arranged that no one but an expert who holds the key can make head or tall of their meaning or even pronounce them. A cursory glance at this would lead most persons to the belief that it was a dictionary of some unknown language The book is the eigher code used by the department in communicating with naval officers when they are on foreign stations. It is now not only used exclusively in all messages sent by cable to and from the Secretary of the Navy, but is also used by Secretary Gresham instead of the uncertain and unreliable code of the State Department.

The necessity of the code became manifest some eight years ago, when it was found that the system of cipher messages then in use was imperfect, and could be easily deciphered should any person secure a copy of the key book. To meet the requirements a Board was ordered by the department to devise a new code, which should be reliable, and at the same time be so complex as practically to prevent outside parties from arriving at the meaning of the characters even with the book before them. The result was the formulation of the code system now adopted. It is believed that without proper instruction no living mortal could ever arrive at the meaning of the words of a mesage written in the new cipher. Admiral Stanton few days ago received a message to proceed with the old Kearsarge to Bluefields, Nicara gua, and two days afterward a message came to the department in cipher saying that no one on board could make out a word of the department's order. This was not due to the complicated nature of the message, but to blunders of the telegraph operators, who are responsible for more trouble in decipering the nessages than are those who write them.

The cipher book contains almost as many words as a school dictionary. They are arranged in columns and some of the words conain ten letters and some three, but none more or less. Most cable companies charge two vords for every one containing more than ten letters, and to avoid this the code is so ar ranged as to have no word contain more than ten letters. When the Secretary of the Nav wishes to send a message, he first writes it in plain English, or dictates it to a type-writer, who writes each word out with great care and distinctness. It is then given to two officers now at the Navy Department, who are known as the cipher experts. The cipher book is always under lock and key when not in use, and the chief of the Navigation Bureau, who has charge of the movements of all ships, instructions to officers, and the receipt and transmission of cabl messages, is responsible for its care and safe keeping. When a message is to be put into cipher, however, no great care is shown to keep the book from the public. At almost any time during the past two months a person see two young officers seated at a deak with s in typewriting before them and on either side two books about the size and thickness of a school atlas. It takes time to put a message into cipher, as great care has to be taken to prevent the misplacing of a single word, which would change the meaning of a sentence and make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the officer receiving it to translate it. Even more time is required to translate a message, and when there is a mistake it often takes several hours to put into a readable form a message containing not over one hundred words. Some weeks ago a message came to the department from Admiral Benham which contained forty-two errors. It was impossible to make out its meaning, and it was necessary to send the message back to Rio to be put into cipher again and then forwarded to Washington before the authorities knew what was the matter. The last long message received from Admiral Ben-ham was the one in which he gave an account of the firing on the insurgent ships by the De-

troit and the protection given two American coffee ships. This message arrived late at night, and while it was not very long, not converse the state of the code in the morning.

While no officer in the navy is permitted, under pain of court martial, to give away any of the secrets of the code, it is learned that the following is in a measure the way a message is put in code and transmitted: For the words in a measure it is desired to send certain contributes in the code in the code, it is learned that the following is in a measure the way a message is put in code and transmitted: For the words in a measure it is desired to send certain contributes in the code and transmitted by the officer in charge of the ship and his aids. Those words, which are cataled, are simply arbitrary combinations of syllables, having no meaning or significance, except that they stand for the numerals which represent in the cipher code the words of the proposed method of the code of the secretary of the Navy, and one book is given to every ship bound for a foreign station. When an Admiral is in command all communications from the Secretary and to him are put in cipher and translated by the Admiral's aids, and no other officer is authorized to use the cover ship bound for a foreign station. When an Admiral is in command all communications from the Secretary and to him are put in cipher and translated by the Admiral's aids, and no other officer is authorized to use the cover ship bound for a foreign station to the command and communications from the Secretary and to him are put in cipher and translated by the Admiral's aids, and no other officer is authorized to use the cover ship bound for the comming the comming the commine the part of the commine the p

SHAPING OF SOLID AMBER.

lost during the Samoan hurricane, a message was sest from Auckland which cost nearly \$1,000. This was more costly, however, than it would have been had the cipher been used, but owing to the fact that the code book was lost with the vessels every word was sent in plain anglish. The saving in messages by the use of the code is about three and one-half words to every word of cipher. A message such as, "You are directed to proceed to hio and report to the senior officer present," would be translated in about four cipher words. Industry the address and signature, therefore, ordinary messages sent directing the movements of vessels can be put into from three to ten cipher words. HOW IT IS CARVED AND MOULDED INTO SMOKERS' MOUTHPIECES. Transformations of the Virgin Lumps of Frentl Gum-Amber's Electrical Property and Six Degrees of Excellence-Tests to Distinguish the Sest from the C enpest.

"Your store looks like an amber factory. was said to a large dealer in pipes and smokers materials. Everything was tipped with amber and the cases looked like the showcases in a jeweller's store.
"Thank you," the dealer replied; "I try to

ordinary messages sent directing the movements of vessels can be put into from three to ten circher words.

When the Navy Department gives out to the press cable messages received by the code the words are so transposed as to be almost in reverse order to the way they dame by wire. In no case is the literal translation of the message given for the reason that, notwithstanding the complicated character of the cipher, the Secretary healistes to furnish, even to the cable companies, a fragment of the key to the code. Should Secretary Herbert decide to make public a message from Admiral Benham, saying that the Detroit had been sunk in an engagement with an insurgent vessel, the message would be so thoroughly rearranged that the Admiral would probably not recognize it himself again.

The care with which the cipher code is goarded by navni officers and the necessity for transmitting important naval intelligence in the code were shown during the Chilian trouble. Admiral Brown having discovered an important move on the part of the insurgents and desiring to communicate the fact to Washington, had a cipher message prepared to be forwarded. This message prepared to be forwarded. This message prepared to be forwarded. This message became the part of the insurgents about as follows: have it look so. There's no use offering a pipe or anything else for a smoker nowadays unless it has some amber about it. I suppose you notice the same thing wherever you go to buy a cigar. Everything is amber. Rubber and bone for mouthpieces for pipes and eigar holders are entirely out of date. I suppose there is more amber in New York to-day than there ever was before since the city was founded and it is all on account of the smokers. The age of amber has been revived."

"Or of clever imitations of it," was suggested.
"No, there is no Imitation amber in smokers' materials," the dealer answered. pretends to be amber is amber, and nothing else. Here is a very handy and serviceable pipe with an amber mouthpiece that I can sell you for 25 cents. Most of the stem. you see, is of amber, as the fashion goes, and there is a good deal of material in it, and perfectly pure amber, too. You have an idea that some of the amber mouthpieces are made of colored glass? I thought you had that mistaken notion. It is very abourd, but I know that a great many people believe it. Excuse me for one moment."

The dealer went to the other end of the store and soon returned with a short plece of glass tubing in his hand.

Abridero, species hiberts, abarlosis, laufwere charam.

When translated the message informed the Secretary that "Admiral Brown reports the landing of 6,000 men at Juinteros Pay, twenty miles north of Valparaiso, and that the Government forces were proparing to advance on them." This parathrase of the message answered every practical, purpose, but these curious words would afford little clue to the public had they been given out. In sending his message to the department the Admiral was careful to guard against permitting the contents being known to the Ealmaceda forces, but the carelessness of the officer filing it at the cable office came near causing sectous trouble for the United States Government. This officer was in the employ of an American newspaper, and after seeing the cipher message off and after seeing the cipher message of the was a translation of the code message in pinin English. The Chillan authorities learned that the message had been sent, and accused the Admiral of giving information to the insurgents. Secretary Tracy heard of it, and but for strong political influence and the request of the newspaper editor, the officer would have been court-martialled.

Both the State and War Departments have cipher codes, but they are very imperied in comparison with that of the Navy Department. Throughout the entire Hawaitan correspondence, when instructions were being sent to Minister Willies and when he was answering the numerous questions of Secretary Gresinam, the navy code was used exclusively. All of Mr. Willie's messages were put into cipher on the flagship Philadelphia at Honolulu and then sent over on the mail steamners. At San Francisco they were received by the Government despatch agent, who forwarded them over the continent by wire. They were then given to the naval expects for translation. In sending messages to the Minister the same method was followed.

It has often been said that officials of the State and Navy departments engaged in the work of translating and deciphering code messages have "I keep some little pieces of glass tube on han ! to convince the skeptical." he went on "This bit of tube is made of pure smooth giass, as you see. Just take it in your mouth and treat it like a pipe stem, taking it between your teetly for a minute, and you will soon see that nobody could Impose upon you with a glass imitation of amber. Ah! you do not like it? Of course not; nobody likes it. The hard feel of it in the mouth is worse than the feel of a new clay pipe. It feels gritty and brittle Now try one of these amber stems. So. Very different, isn't it? It feels soft and smooth and pleasant, and as though you could bite into it, although you know it is hard. It is pleasing to the eye and delicate to the touch After this nobody need try to sell you glass for amber, for you will know the difference the instant you take it into your mouth. But you can rest assured that nobody will try to sell you a glass mouthpiece, for nobody would buy them. A child could tell the difference. No. sir: amber is amber and no mistake."

"But there is a wide margin in the price." the reporter ventured. "I can buy a large amber stem for fifty cents, or pay fifty dollars for a small one. Why is that?"

"For the same reason," the dealer laughed, "that you can buy a small suit of clothes for fifty dollars and a large one for fifteen. They are both made of cloth, but there is a differ ence in the quality. There is quality in amber, just as there is in cloth. There is also quality in the workmanship. You can buy pressed glass pitcher for 35 cents, while for a cut glass pitcher of the same size and pattern you may have to pay \$35. Cut glass illus rates the expensive forms of amber better than anything else I know of. In the cut glass pitcher you pay a little extra for the material because it is made of the best material; bu Every now and then the ultra practical peothe principal part of the cost is in the work manship. So it is with an expensive amber tigation, and especially at such work by the mouthpiece. The material probably is not worth more than a dollar, but the work on it may cost fifty dollars.

vanced scientific workers step in and settle You can tell the difference between cut searches would have been impossible of soluglass and pressed glass?" he went on. "Of course you can; anybody can tell the differtion. There is just now such a case on hand, in which the ethnologists of the Bureau of Ethence. Every edge in the cut glass is share and the glass feels soft enough for you to nick which to settle a question of some millions it with your thumb nall, though you can't. B of dollars in dispute between the general Government and the State of Toxas. The matter has been sifted down and evidence weighed till the case may be almost said to turn on the microscopic examination of a handful of dust from some of the caves along the Red River, to determine whether or not the dust in question is the refuse of fires built by human beings or simply the accumulation of impaipable cave dust' such as is com monly found in caverns long undisturbed.

The scene of the dispute is northwest Texas and southwest Oklahoma, where the Red River and south forks, between which is Greer county. As the case now stands the south fork of the river is considered by the general Government to be the main river, and as the old treaties with Mexico made the Red River the boundary between Texas and using the same judgment rou can always tell the best amber without difficulty. The best quality of amber is always carved, never pressed. Here are two eigar holders in the same pattern, a little smiling colored boy in a broad slouch hat; the price of one is \$8, and the price of the other is 75 cents. Now, re parved, and that the cheaper qualities are al-

ways moulded, can you tell which is which? "Ah! you will soon know something about amber if you stay with me. Of course you readily select the \$8 holder and shove the marble bust, clean-cut and beautiful; the other, in comparison, is a ten-cent plaster east. And yet-and this is one of the peculiarities of the amber business-the cheap one is fully as serviceable and almost as handsome as the more expensive one. If I were going to tainly buy the cheaper one. Ten minutes age you could not have told them apart."

You know more about amber than you have learned from selling pipes and cigar

and as the one treaties with seven Texas and the Cinited States. This view of the Cinited States, this view of the Cinited States, the view of the Cinited States, the wait of the field River was the main stream referred to by the old treaty, and if this were true Greer county would belong to Texas. The tract in dispute is about sixty miles square, tolerably well selted, as that country goes. The land is really bester suited to grazing than to farming the country, too, has been covered over by Texas with railroad mortgage bonds, and alould it be decided that the land belongs to the Lone Star State, the back taxes and other debts that would fail on the shoulders of the southers would amount to between two and three million deliars. It is also the lone Star State, the back taxes and other debts that would fail on the shoulders of the satters would amount to between two and three million deliars. The security are keenly alive to the fate that may befall them, and the State of Texas is at the same time very anxious to get hold of the tract of land that, besides being a valuable acquisition from a geographical point of view, would mean a large monetary acquisition to the State Texasury. The subject of the boundary and the meaning of the State Sta holders," the reporter suggested.
"Cortainly," the dealer replied. "I served an apprenticeship with one of the leading amber workers in Vienna. Vienna, I suppose you goods. We do a little of the work in this country and this city, but what we do here is nothing compared with what is done in Vienna. I will give you some points about ambor, if you have time to listen. In its raw state we know it as 'clear,' 'cloudy,' and 'milky.' The preference among these varie-ties is largely a matter of taste, but in most countries the cloudy is preferred, and that usually brings the highest price. What it is worth in the raw state depends entirely upon the size of the lumps and their condition. The finest plecas are taken just as they come from the mine or the sea, and carved into any form desired. This carving is highly artistic work, and the carver must be an artist. The \$8 cigar holder I showed you is carved by hand out of such a piece of amber. That accounts for its high price. Not only is the material good, but the workmanship costs inoney.

"That we consider the first quality of amber in the original lumps. In carving the figures, of course, a great many chips are made. The raw amber is somewhat crittle, and occasionally a design is spoiled in the carving. All the chips are carefully saved, and together with any designs that may have been rouned in the carving, they are melted down and pressed into solid bricks. These bricks of chippings from the original lumps we call second quality amber. They may be out up into any sines and forms desired and carved like the original lump, but usually they are used for making moulded goods, which are much cheaper. The odds and ends that are left after this second process are again melted down and pressed into tricks, and the result is amber of the third quality. So this meiting and moulding goes on, the material deteriorating with each melting, until it has been melted five times. This gives us amber of the sixth quality, and that is the poorest we use, for after that the amber is almost worthless, bo you see why it is that one amber mouthplees costs so much more than another, when they look so nearly alike.

"It is very cany for an expert to tell the difference between the various grades, and I will explain to you in a minute how you can tell for yourself. But let me tell you first about melting the amber. Amber will always melt, because it is a gum that exaded from the trees hundreds of years age. But if you try to melt any of your amber mouthplees you will ruin them, becaute than anywhere else. It is no unusual thing for cases of amber clippings to be sent to vicana from this country to be melted down. Of course it can be done, and is done, in this city, generally by foreign workmen; but labor is cheaper in vicans, and they are active that a done a li and the carver must be an artist. The \$8 cigar holder I showed you is carved by hand

HON. EX-SPEAKER NOYES.

The Great Senator and Representative Recommends Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy to the Weak, Nervous, and Ailing-Prepare Yourself for Spring.



upon the character of the recommendation than on anything else. If a person you personally know tells you that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy will cure you because it cured him, you take his word. Here is Massachusetta's

reatest and foremost statesman, whom all our readers know, the Hon. ex-Speaker Noyes. of the House of Representatives, who tells you what this wonderful medicine, Dr. Greene's

ROBABLY more depends | gentleman who writes the following for the public welfare:

"Having used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy during my convalencence from a severe rheumatism, and experiencing its very beneficial results in accelerating my recovery, by imparting a healthy tone to my whole over-wrought nervous system, I write that others needing a like restorative may have a like advantage.

"It seems to me nothing could have contributed so much to invigorate and recreate as it were, my severely taxed nerves and debilitated vitality as did this excellent remedy. And to all needing some invigorating and permanent restorative to mind and body even



HON. EX-SPEAKER CHARLES J. NOYES.

him, and advises you to take it and get well, if | burdened in business or other cases, I desire you are sick, weak, nervous, sleepless, debili-tated or run down in health. He assures you that it cured him and he is positive that it will

The newspapers say of the Hon. Mr. Noyes: "No citizen of Boston stands higher in public estimation than he. A lawyer of the greatest minence and highest ability, he is a born leader of men. In public life for nearly half a entury, he is a representative citizen, one of the most popular and best known men in the

"He was elected a Senator and was eight imes returned to the House of Representatives. It shows in what high estimation he is held by the people that he was five different years elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Gov. Long made him a Justice, knowing that he is of unquestioned integrity, superior ability, and great consciontiousness.

A man of majestic brain, he is a great statesman and has few equals as an orator. He was at one time a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and he nominated Alger for President in the National Convention."

Such is the eminence and standing of the in the National Convention.

though some experience is required to say whether a mouthpiece is of the third, fourth, fifth, or sixth quality. You will remember that it was its electrical properties which first attracted attention to amber. I am not an expert in electricity, and do not know whether that is the proper term, but at any rate it will answer our purpose. Now here is one of the finest pieces of first quality amber I have in the store. It is not as expensive as some of the others because the carving is not as claborate, but the material itself is as good a quality as can be found. And here are some very small pina. Now I rub this bit of first quality amber I have in the store. If would attract them all.

"When you see a biese of amber do that you may be sure that it is of the first quality, whatever the workmanship may be. Here is a pipestem of second quality amber which I will treat in the same way. It attracts the pins when you see a biese of amber do that you may be sure that it is of the first quality, whatever the workmanship may be. Here is a pipestem of second quality amber which I will treat in the same way. It attracts the pins like the other, but not as strongly. You see they are slower about getting in motion, and they do not stick so tight. Now, we will try this larger stem, which is of the third quality, the you can generate in it, the better it is a pice of I lifth quality, having been molted down three times. You see the pins barely stir when I hold it very close to thom. Here is a pice of I lifth quality, having been molted down three times. You see the pins barely stir when I hold it very close to thom. Here is a pice of I lifth quality, having been molted down three times. You see the pins barely stir when I hold it very close to thom. Here is a pice of I lifth quality, having been molted down three times. You see the pins barely stem and you have a bit of carved amic many attile man

DEPOSIT. 'N. Y., Feb. 17.-One of the most prominent and successful physicians ever in Sennettsville, this county. He had been a deaf mute from the age of six years, the result of scarlet fever. While yet in his teens to be-gan the study of medicine, and graduated at 21. He built up a large practice in this part of Delaware county, and for fifty years was of Delaware county, and for fifty years was known as the "mute doctor." He communicated with his patients by means of a sinte, which he always carried with him. Three years ago he awoks with his senses of speech and hearing entirely restored. He had always been a man of robust health. With the return of his speech and hearing, his health, buth physical and meetal, began to fail, and has week, his mind being almost entirely gone, he was taken to the Binstamter, heads arrium.

to offer my testimony in behalf of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy as the very best medicine within my knowledge or observation. I am willing that the best possible use should be made of this note to bring the matter to the attention of others suffering as I was.
"CHARLES J. NOYES,

' Equitable Building, Boston, Mass." Hon. Ex-Speaker Noyes is and always will be a boon to his fellow men, and in thus giving his advice to the suffering, and the weight of his high standing and eminent reputation to his endorsement of the wonderful curative virtues of the great medical discovery, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, he is proving himself a benefactor to those who are sick, weak, nervous, and ailing. It is a fact that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy cures. Everybody who uses it pro-

THAT HAT OF LINCOLN'S

History Doesn't Say Where He Got It, but It Was Made to Orier.

From the St. Louis Republic.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—There are enough of anny incidents reported of Mr. Lincoln's hat

to make it. For example, it served as a rootball on the night of his election to the Presidency, their gies over his good fortune. The scene would have done credit to the great game that was played last Thankagiving between lales and Princeton on Manhattan field. This is the story as told by an eyewithces:

A few of us ladies went over and helped Mrs. Lincoln prepare a little supper for the International Control of C